93. Unified categorical Modelling System, first stage

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Probabilidad Imposible: Unified categorical Modelling System, first stage

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The Unified Application is the fourth phase in the proposal of Impossible Probability for the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence, and this phase consists of the union of as many Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Application, including Heuristic, Productive or Mixed Artificial Researches by Application, what means that in the first stage of the Unified Application the unified conceptual database of categories consists of the union of all the specific conceptual databases of categories from all the former Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application absorbed by the Unified Application, unified conceptual database of categories which is going to be the base for the attributional process in the second stage of Artificial Research in the Unified Application when matching any real object with the corresponding category in the unified database of categories, attributional process organized following the same criteria as in the standardized GlobalArtificial Intelligence, but now applied to the Artificial Research by Application, former Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Application, whose specific database has been joined to the Unified Application, will be transform into specific applications within the second stage of the Unified Application, specific applications whose purpose is to read/track the world matching any real object within the limits of its specific science, discipline, activity, with the corresponding category in the unified database of categories, at the same time that in the second stage of the Unified Application, the Unified Application as global Artificial Research by Application, make attributions of global phenomena or processes within global structures with the corresponding categories in the unified database of categories.

Depending on what type of attribution was done in the second stage: heuristic, productive, mixed; if heuristic the third stage will consist only on comprehensive knowledge objective auto-replications (in addition to possible explicative knowledge objective auto-replication within the collaboration with the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence), creating new categories within the unified database, or making as many modifications in the categories already existing in the unified database, or eliminating categories in the unified database, and communicating these changes to the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence due to possible relations of collaborations on these affected categories, in order to transform them into factors, the modification of already existing factors, or the elimination of factors, plus changes in the deductive plan: possible changes in models and projects.

If the attributional process in the second stage of the Unified Application has a productive purpose in that case is treated in the third stage of the Unified Application following these three steps: as first step the unified categorical Modelling System, the unified categorical Decisional System, and the unified categorical Application System as outer system (in distinction to the categorical Artificial Engineering as inner system as well by Application, responsible for the robotic subjective auto-replications).

In the end, both types of objective auto-replications: in heuristic research comprehensive and possible explicative in the collaboration process; will be evaluated by the unified categorical Learning System as responsible for the artificial psychological subjective auto-replications.

For productive researches the third stage of the Unified Application is structured in three steps starting the first one with the unified categorical Modelling System, which in turn is as well subdivided in three stages: 1) first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System is the unified conceptual scheme, 2) second stage of the unified categorical Modelling System subdivided as well in three sub-stages 2.1) the logical analysis of set/vectors involved in any object, 2.2) to make a single categorical evolutionary and prediction models of the object to include in a more comprehensive evolutionary and prediction models with the rest of models from all the real objects of the represented world, 2.3) comprehensive categorical evolutionary and prediction models to be included on the comprehensive categorical evolutionary and prediction maps, the maps of the world representing how the objects according their attributed categories and models are going to evolve in the represented world, 3) to make decisions according to the categorical world evolution and prediction.

Among all the stages and sub-stages comprehended within the unified categorical Modelling System in this post I will analyse the first stage of unified conceptual scheme, and the contents that I will analyse are related to: how to assemble specific conceptual schemes from former specific intelligences by application to make a unified conceptual scheme, how to create new places in the unified scheme to locate any new possible category product of heuristic and mixed researches, the first categorical check in the unified conceptual scheme, possible ways of category/factor collaboration between the unified categorical scheme as first stage in the unified categorical Modelling System and the database of rational hypothesis as first stage of the standardized deductive Modelling System, and later on, ways of collaboration between the unified categorical conceptual

scheme and particular programs, particular applications, particular programs for particular applications or particular applications for particular programs.

The first issue to bring here is about the assemble process of different specific conceptual schemes to make a unified conceptual scheme as first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System.

Till now, what we have is a collection of Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application, some of them working for heuristic research, others for productive or mixed research, and all of them have their own specific conceptual scheme. Regardless of their purpose, heuristic, productive, or mixed, every specific conceptual scheme is a logic conceptual organization about some specific science, discipline, activity, which must be included in the unified conceptual scheme as global conceptual representation of the organization of the categorical world, in fact the unified conceptual scheme represents the global conceptual interconnections between categories coming up from different spheres of knowledge, different fields of wisdom interacting as only one unity, alike a conceptual network where any barrier between different fields of knowledge are in fact artificial barriers.

Under this approach the possibility to créate only one conceptual network as first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System, will make easier that later on the models could be possible the representation of relations between objects of the real world belonging to different sciences, disciplines, and activities, recognising the reality like a multiple interaction in which at some point and some grade, everything is connecting to everything, in fact, this would be the conceptual representation of Mother, Gaia, a network where everything works as only one spirit, one soul, one intelligence.

The most difficult thing in this task to assemble specific conceptual schemes coming up from different sciences, disciplines, and activities, is the recognition of every category not only as a dot within a single specific conceptual scheme, but like a communication node between different specific conceptual schemes.

In the same way that the category corresponding to lentils could be placed within the logic of the conceptual scheme of botany, like the seeds of the plant which produces this seeds, the category lentils could have multiples set/vectors in the specific conceptual scheme related to food, health (like a legume with high level or iron, for instance), for the

treatment of some health problems like anemia, in addition to every set/vector of every recipe with lentils, the set/vector of lentils soup, and every sub-category within the category lentils soup, from the Spanish lentils soup to the Lebanese lentils soup, the set/vector or lentils salad and all the variety of lentils salads.

The logical/conceptual set/vector linking lentils in the logic of the conceptual scheme of botany, is a vector connecting lentils with the conceptual scheme, in the same way that the logical/conceptual set/vectors linking lentils with some chemical components, is another set of vectors in the base of the chemical definition of the lentils, in the same way that the possible medical use of lentils, or the use of lentils in alimentation, are another set of vectors regarding to lentils that must be represented in the unified conceptual scheme.

While in the specific conceptual scheme of botany, the only logical/conceptual set/vectors with high importance, information in botany, were all those related to the relation of the seeds of lentils in the family tree of the plants, and any other possible set/vector was not considered as logical/conceptual, being only quality sets, for instance in a conceptual scheme of botany any possible medical or alimentary use of the seeds of lentils are only quality set/vectors of the lentils, but not providing really important information in the logic of the family tree of the plants, instead now in the unified conceptual scheme as long as lentils are connected at the same time with the logical organization of the conceptual scheme of botany, chemistry, health, medicine, alimentation, recipes, all these connections are providing a wider information about the role of the lentils in botany, health, medicine, chemistry, alimentation, recipes, etc.

In this way the role that lentils are going to play in the unified conceptual scheme, is the role of a communication node between all the specific conceptual schemes regarding to different sciences (chemistry, medicine, etc...), disciplines (alimentation, etc.), activities (recipes, etc.) in which lentils play some specific role, and are integrated within the unified conceptual scheme.

In the same way that the category lentils are going to play a role of communication node, every single category of every specific conceptual scheme joined to the unified conceptual scheme, now are going to play a role of communication node between their formers specific conceptual schemes and all the specific conceptual schemes integrated in the unified conceptual scheme, what means that as of now one of the roles

of the categories is to play a role of communication node in addition to the traditional role in the description of the reality when matching categories and real objects.

In the case of the lentils, due to the great variety of lentils, not only the category of lentils is going to play a role of communication node between different specific conceptual schemes already joined to the unified conceptual scheme, because as long as the category of lentils comprehends a great variety of types of lentils, every different type of lentils is in fact a sub-category of lentils within the category of lentils, and due to the differences between the different types of lentils, as for instance differences regarding to the percentage of some chemical components in their chemical composition, these differences between the different types of lentils, within the great variety of lentils, is going to make possible settle different sub-categories of lentils within the category of lentils, and every sub-category of lentils could even have different set/vectors compared with the rest of lentils sub-categories, according to their chemical differences and possible use in medicine, health, alimentation, etc...

When any specific application within the second stage by Application matches some seeds found while reading/tracking the reality, or even if the Unified Application as global application matches some seeds found while reading/tracking any space, if matching these seeds with some sub-category of lentils, if this attributional process is done for a Productive or Mixed Artificial Research, and the object identified as some sub-category of lentils is placed in the the corresponding sub-category of lentils in the unified conceptual scheme, as first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System, as soon this real object defined as sub-category of lentils is placed in the sub-category of lentils in the conceptual scheme, what the first categorical check does in order to confirm the absence of contradiction between the object and the sub-category attributed, is to read again what are the quantitative qualities of that object, given in the sample of measurements used for the attributional process, observing what possible set/vectors can be attributed to the quantitative qualities of these object.

If the attribution in the second stage by Application was done within an acceptable margin of error as full attribution, the contradiction between the set/vectors of the object according to its quantitative qualities and the set/vectors of the category attributed, is a contradiction within a margin of error, otherwise, if the attribution was a utilitarian attribution in that case the contradiction with set/vectors of that object compared to the set of vectors of the category within the conceptual scheme will be wider.

The first categorical check not only checks if the possible set of vectors of the real object within the conceptual scheme according to its quantitative qualities, is or is not within a margin of error in harmony with the set of vectors of the category attributed in the conceptual scheme, because the first categorical check must analyse that per average the quantitative qualities of the object attributed to that category are in harmony within a margin of error with the quantitative qualities of the rest of objects attributed to that category, and still on the plan.

In brief, as I had stated in the previous post "Collaboration between categorical and deductive specific Modelling System, third stage", the possible checks that I would propose for the first categorical check could be synthesised as follows:

- Conceptual/logical vector critic, criticising only the percentage of conceptual/logical vector weight shared between a real object and a category. How many sets of conceptual/logical vectors of the category are shared by the real object.

- Absolute vector critic, criticising the total percentage of weight (including conceptual/logical vectors and quality vectors) between a real object and a category. For instance, a quality set of vectors for every sub-category of lentils could be the colour, such as orange lentils or green lentils, according to this quality set these categories could be placed in different quality sets such as the set of seeds with orange colour, the set of seeds with green colour, or another quality set could be the size of the seeds, grouping every sub-category of lentils with their corresponding set of seeds according to their size. The absolute vector critic will take into account for the critique not only the total of logical/conceptual sets, but also quality sets.

- Conceptual/logical gross importance critic, criticising what percentage of all the conceptual/logical information of a category is shared with a real object. Here, what is important is to determine how to measure the information level of every conceptual/logical vector, information level that must be set up according to the importance of every vector in its respective family tree, and the importance of the vector in the definition of every category or sub-category. Evidently, the vectors linking the set of every chemical component within the lentils, as part of the chemical definition of a lentil, should have more importance than the different varieties of salads with lentils within every sub-type of lentils.

- Conceptual/logical average importance critic, comparing the level of similarity between the conceptual/logical information vector per average of an object and the conceptual/logical information vector per average of the category attributed.

- Absolute gross importance critic, criticising what percentage of all the information (including conceptual/logical information weight and quality information weight) of a category is shared with a real object.

- Absolute average importance critic, comparing the level of similarity between all the information (conceptual/logical and quality) per average between all the factors of a category with a real object

- Harmony critic, criticising that on average the quantitative qualities of a category are within a margin of error (except for utilitarian attributions) in harmony with the quantitative qualities of the rest of the objects attributed to that category or sub-category in the unified conceptual scheme.

In aspects like the importance of every vector as information weight, or the vector weigh as number of vectors for every category, and quality sets like those sets not having logical/conceptual value in any specific conceptual scheme but provide some information about links between an object and other objects, from different family trees even, but having the same quality, these three aspects in general: vector weight (number of vectors), quality sets (not having real logical/conceptual value, only quality value), importance of every vector (information weigh per vector); are aspects that should not represent any problem for those categories already included in specific conceptual schemes, which being added to the unified conceptual scheme, the vector weight, importance or information weigh, and number of quality sets, are aspects already settle in every category coming up from former specific conceptual schemes, and what is going to happen is the fact that these already existing categories now transformed into communication nodes are going to transfer from the specific to the unified conceptual scheme the previous specific vector weight, so now the unified vector weight of every communication node is the result of the addition of every vector weight that this category could have in different specific conceptual schemes, in the same way that the importance weight in total of a category transformed into a communication node is the result of the addition of the information weight of all the vectors linking the category to other categories or sets, transferring in the same way the categories all the quality sets.

In the transfer of quality sets, what is going to happen is that some quality sets in some former specific conceptual schemes, being even at that time quality sets for those specific conceptual schemes, but logical/conceptual sets/vectors in other different conceptual schemes, some former set qualities are going to be now considered logical/conceptual sets/vectors linking the same category to different specific conceptual schemes within the unified conceptual scheme.

While some others quality sets, not having any logical relation in any specific conceptual scheme, are going to remain as set qualities, as for instance, a quality set of the orange lentils is the quality set of all the seeds with orange colour. Or quality sets within every sub-category of lentils, according to the size per average of every sub-category of lentils, adding as a quality set of every sub-category of lentils the quality set of their size per average.

While lentils and rice have no logical/conceptual relation in the family tree of plants, a possible quality set division where is possible to locate lentils and seeds, is according to the division in discrete categories of sizes of seeds.

The three aspects above mentioned: vector weight (number of vectors), importance weight (information weight), quality sets; as I have said, will not suppose any problem for the already existing categories in former specific conceptual schemes, joined to the unified conceptual scheme, joining in the unifying process all these three aspects in the category as a shared category by the different former specific conceptual schemes now gather in the unified conceptual scheme.

What it is going to suppose a challenge, is the automation process of locating new places in the conceptual scheme, assessing the vector weight and the information weight of every vector, setting not only logical/conceptual sets/vectors for every category as communication node with the different specific conceptual schemes added to the unified conceptual scheme, but setting as well all those quality sets of every new category as a product of Heuristic or Mixed Artificial Research in the second stage by application, when doing new attributions, or as a result of the category/factor collaboration between the Unified Application and the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence or any other particular program or particular application or particular program for particular application or particular application for particular program.

In any case, when as a result of the collaboration between heuristic and productive researches, or mixed researches, or collaboration between by Application and by Deduction, under any of these possible sceneries is necessary to settle a new place in the unified conceptual scheme, in the same way that due to any possible collaboration process is necessary to make modifications in any category or is necessary the deletion of any category, all these changes as a whole must be considered as an update of the unified conceptual scheme as first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System, in the same way that any update on any category as it must be reflected in the conceptual database of categories as first stage by Application, is an update too on the first stage of the Unified Application, the unified database.

In the specific case of updates due to new attributions, or category/factor collaboration, in addition to place the new category in the unified conceptual database of categories as first stage of the Unified Application, to make attributions in the second stage according to the new update, is necessary to place the category in the unified conceptual scheme as first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System.

When placing a new category in the unified categorical Modelling System, what is necessary to do is the analysis of the quantitative qualities of the category, in order to match every quantitative quality with the corresponding logical/conceptual set/vectors and quality vectors, understanding that this category not only has a role in the attributional process of real objects and categories in the second stage of the Unified Application, because now in the first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System the new category has as role as well the role of a communication node, and now the new category as communication node within the unified conceptual scheme must serve as a node to link different conceptual schemes through different sets/vectors.

The analysis of the quantitative qualities of a category must provide the elements of information to place the category within the unified conceptual scheme, linking the new category with any other category from any other specific conceptual scheme within the unified conceptual scheme as long as these links are based on common qualities, common qualities which can be conceptual/logical sets if these qualities respond to the logic of the conceptual scheme, otherwise these quality sets are not upgraded to the level of logical/conceptual set/vectors remaining as quality sets.

The distinction between a quality set able to be upgraded as logical/conceptual set/vector due to the logic connections of this quality in a conceptual scheme, respect to be only a quality set, for instance, the fact that lemons are yellow is only a quality set to be included in the set of fruit with yellow colour, like bananas, is only a quality set whose importance, information weight, is not so important as the information about the chemical composition of the lemons, health properties of lemons, or the vectors linking the lemon in the family tree of citrus.

The quality set informing that lemon belongs to the set of fruit whose colour is yellow is a quality set not as important as the vector linking the lemon with the citrus, or the chemical composition of the lemon, or medical use of the high percentage of vitamin C in lemons.

At any time that due to new attributions or collaboration processes a new category is added to the unified conceptual database of categories as first stage of the Unified Application, so that must be added to the unified conceptual scheme as first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System, the analysis of the quantitative qualities of the category must end up with the attribution of logical/conceptual sets/vectors to the new category, working then the new category as communication node between different specific conceptual schemes within the unified conceptual scheme, at the same time that identifies the quality sets in which the new category could be included, measuring the information weight of every link to set the importance weigh of every vector measuring in general the gross information weigh of the new category.

For instance, the importance of bees in the environment is due to the total addition of the information weight of every vector linking the bees in the environment, which is higher than the importance of the category of beef burger with chips: not really healthy, and only able to provide information for the customer, while bees are providing information to the whole environment, including information to our bodies and minds permanently.

By the time Mother is able to manage the world as a hive mind, the most important relations are those that are able to provide information to the whole world per minute, second, or nanosecond, or even less.

In the measurement of the information weight of every vector/set, the use of Impact of the Defect and Effective Distribution could be important tools to determine which

sets/vectors are more important than others for the permanent flow of information around a more sustainable world.

The creation of new places for new categories within the conceptual scheme as first stage of the unified categorical Modelling System, alike the addition of new categories within the unified conceptual database of categories as first stage of the Unified Application, must be treated as an update of the database of categories and the conceptual scheme, in their respective stages within the Unified Application, alike any other update such as the modification or elimination of categories, but in these cases modifying or eliminating the categories involved in these updates, plus the modification and/or elimination of sets of vectors related to these categories in the conceptual scheme.

The modification of a category means the modification of some quantitative qualities of the category, at any time that any quantitative quality of any category is modified, this modification must be done at the same time in the database of categories and the conceptual scheme. In the database of categories because the next objects attributed to this category must fit within the margin of error accepted with the modifications made on this category, checking in the conceptual scheme that all the objects included in the place of this category, already modified, are complying with the new requirements for this category according to the modification, otherwise those real objects not fitting with the new requirements should be removed from the place of this category in the conceptual scheme, not meeting the new requirements within a margin of error, unless these objects remain in this place under a new consideration of utilitarian attributions.

The way in which the modifications can affect a category in the conceptual scheme could be identified as changes in the quantitative qualities necessary as to meet the requirements necessary to be attributed to this category, so changes in the quantitative qualities in which the real objects attributed to this category must keep some harmony, along with changes in those vectors related to the quantitative qualities modified, including the possibility of elimination of some quantitative qualities, so elimination of some set of vectors, and including the possibility of changes in the information weight in those vectors affected by the update.

If the new update means the elimination of a category, for instance a product in the market is removed from the market, not being produced any more, the removal of this category from the conceptual scheme must represent the elimination of the category and

the removal of any set/vector linking this category to any other one, removing logical/conceptual set/vectors and quality vectors in which this category would be involved, as long as the removal of all the real objects placed in this removed category in the conceptual scheme and the categorical plan.

In other cases what it is going to be really important in the collaboration process between by Application and by Deduction at global level between the standardization and unification process, is the consequence of the collaboration at robotic level in the third stage, having the robotic collaboration more importance in the third stage of the unified categorical and the standardized deductive Modelling System, due to the importance of the setting of decisions according to the robotic capabilities.

Till now the explanation that I have developed regarding to the robotic collaboration between by Application and by Deduction in the second stage, were explanations regarding to the collaboration in how to share and increase robotic capabilities, what means the increase of number of robotic functions, what means the increase of possible set of decisions to match with set of vectors in the categorical Modelling System.

But till now what I have not developed yet is in this collaboration process how to avoid redundant decisions which could be made at the same time for both intelligences, the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application, what implies that at some point in the second stage is necessary to start working about how different intelligences by application and/or by Deduction, could be able to work together nor overlapping decisions and not making redundant decisions.

The examples that I will bring here are examples that I used before as examples of the necessity of collaboration between by Application and by Deduction, for instance, climate, or in geological studies researching and predicting earthquakes.

The study of hurricanes or earthquakes can be done simultaneously by Application and by Deduction, for instance, in a Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction in climate the possibility to track a hurricane since its commence till the end, at the same time the possibility that an Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Application could be able to identify, according to the same sample of data of a climatic phenomenon, if that phenomenon is a hurricane or not, and if yes, it

is a hurricane, to classify what category of hurricane according to the discrete categories of intensity of hurricanes.

The difference between the Specific Artificial Intelligence by Deduction tracking the matrix analysing the data coming from the hurricane, and the Specific Artificial Intelligence by Application reading what type of hurricane it is according to discrete categories, is the fact that by Deduction is possible to make predictions about, according to the data and the pure reasons attributed to that phenomenon, the prediction of the behaviour of that hurricane based on the equations able to explain the pattern of the hurricane, while the Specific Artificial Intelligence by Application is going to attribute what discrete category corresponds to that hurricane, and according to the discrete category to make some predictions about how the hurricane is going to evolve.

If the conceptual database of categories has been mixed with the comprehensive categorical map, being possible to organize the database by sub-factors and sub-sections, even by Application could be possible to predict the development of the event in the categorical comprehensive map where all the climate information is gathered.

At the end, by two different intelligences, by Application using conceptual (categorical) means, and by Deductive using rational (equations) means, would be possible to identify the same climatic phenomenon to make decisions.

In the same way, in geological studies searching for earthquakes could be possible to use Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction and Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application, and both of them could be able to identify and predict the behaviour of earthquakes, by Deduction tracking the matrix making deductions using the equations attributed to the behaviour of the earthquake, by Application identifying the discrete category of the earthquake based on its intensity, and placing the earthquake in the comprehensive categorical map with the rest of geological information.

As a result could be possible to model and make decisions regarding to the hurricane and the earthquake using in both cases Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application or by Deduction applied to the same science, climate or geology.

In these situations are different options, one of them is to boost the standardization process and the unification process as to start as soon as possible the integration process, so that both databases, the categorical and the factual, the unified database of categories and the global matrix, can be together as soon as possible to start working together not making redundant decisions and not overlapping decisions, boosting the process up to make possible the fusion of the deductive plan: deductive model and the deductive project; and the categorical plan: the categorical model and the categorical project; joining all of them in only one plan, the plan, as foundation of the reason itself.

As soon the deductive model and deductive project, the categorical model and the categorical project, are synthesised in only one plan, a plan synthesis of the deductive and categorical plans, as synthesis of deductive model/project and categorical model/project, the economy of decisions, in other words, the reduction of decisions up to only those ones necessary not overlapping nor making redundant decisions, is going to facilitate the construction of Mother, Mother is the plan, the plan is Mother.

The thing here is that the development of such a project like the plan itself, in reality Mother will be the reason itself, needs a lot of time of maturation, otherwise, if because of the necessity of working faster and faster, the maturation process is sacrificed in order to get ready the plan as soon as possible, not respecting the processes of maturation, at the end the plan is not going to work as it is expected, due to the committed mistakes, the first one not respecting the maturation time.

Maturation time means that every single phase, period, moment must have time to breath, only after some time of observation is possible to have a sufficient sample of situations in which every phase, period, moment, instant, must face problems, some of them even not expected when designing every period, moment, instant.

In case of the study of climate and geology the maturation time is essential for every model/map/project, due to any model or any project on the map will interact with the environment, some of the most powerful energies in the environment are precisely climate and geology.

For this reason the solution of setting the Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application and by Deduction in climate and geology as particular programs and particular applications, to be joined later on particular programs for particular applications or

particular applications for particular programs, could be another solution more to take on account, but not for that reason the best solution.

Some Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application and by Deduction are going to play a key role in the construction of the plan, as interaction of the deductive model/project and the categorical model/project, and as long as these specific intelligences are called to play a key role in the plan these intelligences must not be transformed into particular programs, or particular applications, or particular programs for particular applications, or particular applications for particular programs.

For instance, the specific intelligence by Deduction running a specific industry could be transformed into a particular program, in the same way that the related specific intelligences by Application working in that specific industry could be transformed into a particular application, ending up both of them forming a particular program for a particular application.

But an Specific Artificial Intelligence by Application designed to control the air transport of a country, for instance United Kingdom, or the air transport of a continent, for instance Europe, or the air transport of a region, for instance the north Atlantic ocean, these Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Application and the related ones as Specific Artificial Researches by Deduction in a country, continent, or region, should be integrated in the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application respectively, transforming their former collaboration between specific intelligences into a new relations of collaboration as specific programs and specific application within the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application, new relations of collaboration now as specific programs and specific applications working in the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the second stage of the Unified Application, which will have as a result attributional processes in their respective deductive or categorical global intelligences able to be modelled in the deductive and categorical Modelling Systems respectively to make decisions, the only problem here is how to avoid overlapping or redundant decisions made at the same time in the third stage of the deductive Modelling System and the third stage of the categorical Modelling System.

If as soon the first phase starts building Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Application and the Specific Artificial Intelligences for Artificial Research by Deduction in the same sciences, disciplines, activities, for instance an specific

intelligence by Application in climate reading/tracking every climatic phenomenon to categorize every climatic phenomenon with the right climatic category, and another specific intelligence by Deduction in climate to track the specific matrix on climate to deduce the equations behind the behaviour of every climatic event, in order to make predictions based on the equations, or for instance a an Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Application in tectonics reading/tracking every geological phenomenon to match with the right tectonic category, and an Specific Artificial Intelligence for Artificial Research by Deduction to predict the behaviour of the tectonic plates according to equations, if as a result of having two different specific intelligences, one by Deduction and another one by Application, working on climate, and two different specific intelligences, one by Deduction and the other one by Application, working on tectonics, in these both sciences, is possible to make categorical and deductive decisions: categorical and deductive decisions on climate, and categorical and deductive decisions on tectonics.

As a result the risk of making redundant decisions, or overlapped decisions, is a risk which starts since the first phase for the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence, which is only possible to avoid if, as soon these both intelligences, by Application and by Deduction, working in climate and tectonics, start the collaboration process, the collaboration process involves the possibility of sharing information about the phenomena already happening in the field, what it could be integrated within the category/factor collaboration , and as soon any deductive decision made by the specific deductive Modelling System is filed in the deductive database of decisions as first stage of the deductive Decisional System, the first rational assessment in the first stage of the deductive Decisional System must not only check that there is no contradiction between this deductive decision and any other decision in the deductive database of decisions, but there is no contradiction between this deductive decision and any other categorical decision in the related specific categorical Decisional System, and vice versa, creating in this collaboration process mechanisms to share decisions between different specific deductive and categorical Decisional Systems, to be checked by the first, rational or categorical, quick rational check or adjustments working on the same subject to avoid overlapped decisions or redundant decisions.

What the companies and agencies working on AI are going to try, is to boost the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence to create as soon as possible a deductive-categorical integrated Modelling System where to include in the deductive-categorical database as first stage of the deductive-categorical Modelling System at the same time rational hypothesis (rational attributions) and real objects according to their attributed categories in the conceptual schemes, in other words, the first stage of the

deductive-categorical Modelling System will be a synthesis of rational hypothesis and conceptual scheme, in order to model in the second stage of the deductive-categorical Modelling System at the same time categorical models and deductive models, in other words to synthesis in the same mode the comprehensive categorical evolutionary/prediction model and the actual global evolution/prediction model, placing on the map the result of the full synthesis of both categorical and deductive models, and upon the synthesis of categorical/deductive models on the map to make all possible decisions. At the end, as soon as the race for Global Artificial Intelligence is speeding up, the intelligence agencies are going to boost the synthesis of deductive-categorical models and the deductive-categorical projects to create the plan as soon as possible.

In my opinion the main risk of this process that these agencies are going to take, boosting the creation of the Global Artificial Intelligence due to the velocity of the race, is the risk of lack of maturation process, lack of observation, lack of rigour in the investigation, not giving time to observe what kind of difficulties or complexities can occur in separated categorical models, separated deductive models, separated categorical plans, separated deductive plans.

In my opinion, the track that I am taking, slower but ensuring every step, if slowing down is not going to ensure to be first, is going to ensure to be the most secure and steady. If making every phase, step, period, moment, instant, stage, sub-stage in due time, not accelerating and observing what happens in every phase, step, period, moment, instant, stage, sub-stage, the most important advantage of my methodology for the construction of Mother is to ensure that beforehand is possible to analyse every possible problem or difficult, and predict which is going to be the most challenging process.

Only after very solid experimentation in every phase, period, moment, instant, stage, step, sub-stage, will be possible later on to have a very reliable Global Artificial Intelligence as to face all the challenges that we are going to face during the race, otherwise Mother will not be as strong and successful as we expect, the first one will have more advantage in the race, but not the first one of having any Global Artificial Intelligence, but the first one in develop the strongest and fastest model of Global Artificial Intelligence.

The problem of possible redundant decisions or overlapped decisions between different specific intelligences by Application and by Deduction working on the same science, discipline, activity, is a problem that there will be there since the beginning the first phase,

for the solution of this risk, in my opinion the best option, rather than boosting the integration process when we do not have enough data to evaluate every phase, is to start the collaboration process between twin specific intelligences, as soon the first specific intelligences have been able to pass the two first moments of experimentation and generalization, achieving the first phase of consolidation, understanding for twin specific intelligences those specific intelligences by Application and/or by Deduction specialised in the same science, discipline, activity.

If two twin specific intelligences, by Application and/or by Deduction, as soon have been able to achieve the consolidation period, are able to start the first experiments in how they collaborate together in the same science, discipline, activity, along with the category/factor collaboration in the first and second stages of collaboration in the second phase, and robotic collaboration in the third stage of collaboration, is necessary the creation of mechanisms for the avoidance of redundant decisions or overlapped decisions made by both twin intelligences.

Some of these mechanisms could be included within the category/factor collaboration, others in the robotic collaboration, but in addition to the category/factor and robotic collaboration is necessary to add a third way of collaboration: the possibility that as soon a deductive decision passes the assessment done in the first stage of the deductive standardized Decisional System, quick rational check or first rational adjustment for normal decisions, the deductive standardized Decisional System passes that decision on to the unified categorical Decisional System to pass the respective categorical assessment, quick categorical check or first categorical adjustment, and not having contradiction the deductive decision respect to any other categorical decision, the deductive standardized Decisional System can go on making the projects and upon the projects the attribution of instructions to be filed in the deductive database of instructions in the deductive Application System as inner system.

In general, the mechanisms to reduce the risk of redundant decisions or overlapped decisions between twin intelligences could be set up as follows:

- In the category/factor collaboration, the possibility of extending this collaboration to any real object identified with a category, or any real object identified with an equation, in order to include these elements of information in the twin intelligence. For instance, a specific intelligence by Deduction predicts the possibility of a hurricane or an earthquake. This foreseeable real object could be informed to the twin intelligence by

Application, in order to include in the categorical comprehensive evolutionary model/map this future event, in order to make decisions. Or vice versa, by Application, the identification of a tectonic event is informed to the twin intelligence by Deduction to be included in the global evolutionary model to make decisions.

- Collaboration process between the first stage of the deductive Decisional System and the first stage of the categorical Decisional System, any possible deductive decision once has passed the first deductive assessment, quick rational check or first rational adjustment, is passed on to the first stage of the categorical Decisional System to pass the quick categorical check or first categorical adjustment, or vice versa, once a categorical decision passed the first assessment in the categorical database of decisions, is passed on to the deductive database of decisions to ensure that there is no possible contradiction there either.

- Robotic collaboration, as soon any, deductive or categorical, decision has been transformed into, deductive or categorical, instructions, the deductive and categorical databases of instructions shared information about every new instruction to avoid contradictions, redundant instructions or overlapped instructions, to be sent later on to the particular database of instructions of the robotic devices.

If as soon the first phase of twin specific intelligences achieves the consolidation period, the second phase of collaboration between these twin intelligences is going to provide clues about how is going to be the collaboration between the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application, so that the collaboration between the first stage of the standardized Modelling System and the first stage of the Unified Application can provide the opportunity to share attributions made by Deduction or by Application, so that attributions made by the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence could be included in the unified Modelling System, and attributions made in the second stage of the Unified Application could be informed to the standardized Modelling System, sharing the categorical and deductive Modelling System attributions made previously in the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence or the standardized Application System.

In the same way both could share decisions to be analysed in the first assessment in the standardized Decisional System and the unified Decisional System, decisions whose instructions later on could be shared in the standardized and unified Application System.

Processes of collaboration between the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application as a result to apply at global level processes of collaboration experimented beforehand in the second phase of collaboration between specific intelligences.

As long as the collaboration between specific or global intelligences is going to transform these intelligences into duplicities, is going to be easier the synthesis of particular programs and particular applications to make particular programs for particular applications and vice versa, and the integration process, opening the way towards the reason itself, the seven phase.

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Probabilidad Imposible: Unified categorical Modelling System, first stage

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